

Hail Motherland



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INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

(LIFE OF MR. B. G. TILAK)

FOUGHT FOR WORLD'S LIBERTY

IS SHE TO REMAIN A MERE DEPENDENCY?

To Members, Yearly \$1.00

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YOUNG INDIA

A LAND TEN THOUSAND MILES AWAY

"If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most easily overlooked with all the wealth, power, and beauty that people can imagine—no place, perhaps, a more promising one could be found than India. If I were asked under what sky the human race has made the best developed sort of an advance after has most deeply penetrated in the present problems of life and has found solutions of some of them which will deserve the highest credit of those who have studied them and have I should point to India first. If I were to ask myself what is the most interesting we find in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, I would say that it is India. In order to make our India the more perfect there, comprehensive, more improved, or fact more truly known, I should send to India." (Dr. Max Müller)



The unexplored land is Indo-Burman-India

An area of 1,300,000 square miles
is equal to:

The whole of Europe except Russia
Nearly two-thirds the size of the United
States

Seven German Empires
Ten Japanes and
Fifteen French Empires

An population of 300 millions (1911
approx.)

It is equal to:
Three-fifths of the whole human race.
Three times the population of the
United States.

Four times that of Germany
Six times that of Japan and
Eleven times that population of Britain
Itself.

It has contained the greatest of the white
world, from time immemorial.

The Aryans and the Persians
the Greeks and the Romans
the Turks and the Magyars
the Portuguese and the Dutch
the French and the English all have
been succeeded by the hosts of that land.

It was an empire of five hundred thousand miles width when Columbus landed in it. It covers
an area nearly twice that of America.

It has given birth to a wonderful civilization which is half of the great history—the contribution to the world's culture is art and architecture, science and literature has been immense.

It has given two great religions to the
world—Buddhism and also Hinduism while
Mohammedanism and Christianity have
found a congenial place in it.

India's resources are very great. Its
population are incalculable. The soil and
water.

In the day India's agricultural numbers are
over 200 millions. The human annual per
capita income of an Indian is about ten
pounds.

India's currency is changing at the
present moment. There are over 1000
of its cities. The people plant their
cotton, but it is not given to them.

If the world is to be regenerated and
if the world is to be saved for a democratic
the land and its 300 million people must
not be neglected.

YOUNG INDIA

DECEMBER, 1918

Vol. 1



No. 12

EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

Our Congratulations.

The following telegram was sent to President Wilson on the day when the armistice was signed and the great war came to its end:

Members of the India Home Rule League of America beg to offer respectful congratulations to the Government of the United States on the resounding victory which the United States and the Allies have won over the Teutonic Powers. They hope that the victory of democracy over autocracy will be followed by an immediate grant of autonomy to India and other countries under the rule of the Allies.

The telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for India, London, reads as follows:

India Home Rule (of) America respects fully your friendly natured congratulations (to) Great Britain (and) hope that India's claim (for) unreserved step toward Home Rule (will) be seriously considered.

The Victory.

Thank God, the greatest and the bloodiest war in the history of the world is over. The Teutonic Powers have met with a crushing defeat and are completely at the mercy of the Entente Allies and the United States. It is a victory of right, backed by might over pure might. It is a victory of democratic peoples over autocratic powers.

Great Britain has come out of this struggle even stronger and more powerful than ever. The fate of the world is virtually in the hands of Great Britain and the United States. These two can lead the world to a state of international progress based on the right of each nation to exist and live in its own way, subject to the limitation that it does not injure anybody else and does not block the progress of humanity towards higher ideals.

The war aims of the Allies and the United States were unquestionably noble and righteous. But victory like this, although extremely gratifying to the victorious parties, carries with it germs of danger. The naval might of England and the United States are already showing signs of concern. Recent events in both countries have made them anxious about the future. Although confident of the ultimate triumph of democracy they are not quite sure whether the immediate outcome of this war will enthrone so firmly and so unquesionably those principles for which this war has been fought. Never before in her long history had Great Britain such power to control the destinies of the world—for good or for evil—as she has now.

India being a dependency of Great Britain is directly and immediately in-



BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

tressed in the various areas of British Imperial policy. We can only say that we will watch the development of events with hope and anxiety.

First Anniversary Dinner.

The India Home Rule League of America held its first anniversary dinner at the Grand Hotel on Broadway, New York City on November 20, 1908. It was attended by about 200 persons. The function was presided over by Mr. Gerald Garrison Villeda, the pastor of *The Tabernacle*, New York. Rev. John Hayes Hobart, Mrs. Hermann Lindens, Dr. J. T. Brewster and Mr. Loring H. Spofford spoke on "The Home Structure in India". A full report of the speech is printed elsewhere in this issue as reported by our friend, Mr. "Dixie". The dinner was the first of its kind in the United States organized by a responsible organization of Hindooites in the country. It was a success in every way.

The House of Lords Debate.

It appears that the forms of recognition and privilege are sufficient to obstruct the Moorga Charkha Bill effort to recognize the Government of India among the states dethroned in their report. On October 28, 1918, Lord Lansdowne, MacDonald, Gladstone and others raised a debate in the House of Lords with the express object of discussing the said report. They proposed the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament to reconsider the whole question and report thereon. That is the usual way of shelving important schemes which are disagreeable to the nobles. Lord Lansdowne and particular stress on the advisability of applying democratic ideals to the East. Lord Beaconsfield, Birkenhead and Carter made speeches supporting the position taken up by the Vice-Chairman, as we judged, that of Lord Beaconsfield was a complete reply to Lord Lansdowne's argument. Referring to the noble Lord's obser-

vations about India's not being fit for democratic institutions, Lord Beaconsfield said:

A little later had been passed on this question as to which class dominion existed. Is there no fact in there that English aristocracy has ruled India ever to be governed? We were interested then every day of the year. India was not governed by the Viceroys but by the Viceroys of Indian Masters aristocrats. We had aristocratic Masters aristocrats. Through our schools and universities we have been educated to believe that we could always count upon India's sons back to India in sympathy with the aristocracy of Oxford and Cambridge. Western methods have gone to India. Western perspective has been placed on the Indian mind. Western methods and means of communication were all over the Peninsula. Could it then be really maintained that the Western system of education was preserved over the only thing that could never be移植ed into India?

The Earl of Carnarvon behalf of the Government opposed the proposal of Lord Middleton which was generally rejected by a narrow majority. One contemporary of India London thinks that "Lord Carnarvon's speech was distinctly more courageous than might have been anticipated from his long-standing effort last August, but he struck a warning note by suggesting the extent to which reactionary opinion in the Upper House had crystallized since then." We do not know for certain as regards the principles of the scheme.

Comments on the Debate.

Considering upon this debate The Times, London, remarks:

We can see black the development of Western civilization in India that we can check the rising of Western aristocracy. The reader will all the others who say that Western methods are suited to the East, they are only repeating any old argument. When Mr. Lord MacDonald in this debate, this criticism is clearly defective, as this amounts to a plan to keep India as a place isolated outside the main currents of human life.

We cannot do it. For the mass, the masses and the slaves are longer able to keep India isolated and her people are

deeply conscious of the new world surrounding them all about them. It is an answer to say that in other Imperial cases your Western aristocrats have kept the great Indian over to be governed. It is an answer to prove to India's mass men, who are conscious of political thought, for the most common place, that the aristocracy of India has lost its grip on the King virens by many events. And the Viceroys of India immediately realized the changes which were created fifty years ago. In any case this country is bound by old pledges, as Lord Beaconsfield said, and no moral purpose is served by harking back to first principles.

Conquer These Both.

The bloodiest of all the wars in the history of the world, the war that just came to an end, has, according to the unverified reports, resulted in the loss of 7,000,000 human beings during a period of five years and two months. It is undoubtedly a high price that has been exacted by the Entente Imperialists' policies, but when we compare the same with the price that India pays for her backwardness in politics and science, the said suggests at the severity of the *Swastik*. During the period of four years, from 1914 to 1918 inclusive, India lost, according to Government report, 28,731,264 human beings, a greater number than times that of the total human loss during the war which lasted fifty months.

Year	Deaths
1910	7,000,344
1911	7,000,991
1912	6,645,019
1913	7,122,271
1914	—
4 years	28,731,264

India and the British Empire.

On March 7, 1918 Mr. Peter Lawrence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, thus spoke in the House of Commons:

"We are a great Indian Power and any who oppose the creation (Government) in India at all clearly will realize that the two effects, taking of our power in India is itself not merely a question of wealth or prestige, but it is a question of our strength in India, and of what possible

power may come from it. The rulers are now here."

Just before leaving England for India in October, Lord Curzon and India is the pride of our Empire. I don't think there any other part of our dominions so would serve us. But if one had from the rest of our Empire would be set. (From The Times London, December 3, 1908.)

Sir William Harcourt in his speech in the House of Commons, on March 2, 1902, thus spoke:

As long as you have the people of India very firmly linked with the mother and going of your side, your (British) Empire will be safe.

The General Treaty of July 29, 1909, signed Lord Roberts (now dead) in May 1909.

The existence of our Empire needs to be guaranteed and protected by the United Kingdom."

India Starving.

Discussing the relation of price, the vice-president of The Times, London, in an article published in that issue of October 15, 1918 says:

In many parts of the country food prices are above those in the west European parish. The hardships of the poor are extreme. Although the rains failed over a considerable area, it is difficult to find in the country a wider range of poverty or of starvation. The diet the blind government has fed them and are not sufficiently able.

Afzal, London dated October 23, 1918, reports that "Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the scarcity of food grains and fodder during the coming winter over large areas of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India."

"Crop prospects in India are so poor that the government has prohibited the export of food stuffs." (The Evening Star.)

India Can Not Be Ignored.

In the course of his address at Bradford (England), Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Minister of Education) reminded his audience of the problems of India. He said:

General Assembly A general assembly has been highly rated in the following: the capacity for the assembly to represent the will of the majority and to the majority which that group does not have in any other form of representative institution. The Indians have shown all due respect to those they represented their role and were asked to do so in only one, however, the members of the assembly did not have the right to do so. The government has pledged itself to go forward at intervals to be determined, a general assembly with a view to setting forth the task of responsible government. Several questions of Indian administration are pending, such as, what the Indians are to do with regard to their tribal organization, what will suffice as a sufficient amount of autonomy from the state, the new election, the most great responsibilities, an increase in power and much more offered no option before.

Letters To Readers

Mr. Norman Angell, the famous English pacifist, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the meeting were quoted as follows:

"The object of your League has always been good works. The existence of great technical communities based on self-preservation is not only a means to dominate, but to please. The European world is well in danger of forgetting its obligation who shall be the masters of these communities. There is only one way to end that - for no one to be their masters."

Cards Among the People

Sir S. P. Sinha, in the course of his address on the "Present Life in Bengal," stated recently that—

Opposition seems to affect "before" values, the opposite of India, where the more recent other countries seem to have many more elections in the future than they had done in the past. General elections had frequency been made synonymous with democracy by many who attended the Pugwash meetings, but it is clear that one of the main reasons for the lack of democracy in India is the absence of general elections.

The Price of a Moment

By Rev. E. W. Barnes
of Boston.

A. Culture of some posterior anxiety.
the effect of heat on the

- 1 The Call of the Sea (The Adm.
of the Seas, The Human Right
in the People, The Human Sea
)
- 2 People and Blood (Young Truth
Who Are Friends of All Peoples,
The Mind of the Ages, The Party
Manifesto, The Poor, From Big
Ignores Small, Small Strengths)
- 3 Higher and Lasting Ideals (The
Old Way, Errors in Russia,
A Walk in Russia, About October
Spring in America, etc.)
- 4 Short Lives Made by Black
Roses, And so on (The Permanent
Party, Final Warning, The Deter-
mined Struggle to Re-establish
The Workers' Republic in Spain
of Valencia, etc.)
- 5 Propaganda (Workers Propaganda
Book, Workers' Propaganda Book,
Propaganda Book)

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TEORIA MATEMÁTICA

TO OUR COUNTRYMEN

On LIMITS

With that number, *Young India* completes the first year of its existence. The League has already celebrated its first anniversary. Since we are more than free from the dangers of being misinterpreted as impeding the progress of war activities, we are getting fresh energy into our work.

Our work is that of education and consolidation. We are more than ever convinced that our mission will ultimately depend upon our consolidated and united action backed by the public opinion of Great Britain and the United States. The main field of our operations lies at home. It is there that we have to build, educate and consolidate. But we also can achieve as of the day of doing the same kind of work abroad, wherever our compatriots are to be found in numbers. We have not reckoned how important it is to have the moral backing of the world opinion for our cause. We must work to secure that moral backing. The only possible way is to educate and enlighten the people of the world by demonstrating knowledge of India and Indian conditions. For that purpose, we wish to make an appeal to every Hindu to go to the Home Rule League and lend his or her support.

If India is ever to be free and great the present generation of Indians must pledge themselves to a life of unceasing sacrifice and toil. ours is the privilege of laying the foundations of India's India, on our shoulders rests the privilege of affording her in future guidance, support and convenience. And it will be the right of our children and our children's children to enjoy the fruits.

The signs of our member calls for extraordinary exertions and sacrifices on our part. The seriousness of our problem and the extraordinary situa-

con of our country at-
taining, we might be led to it
by greater effort and greater sacrifice,
in the hope that eventually our interests
will be great. The work each and
every Hindoo in the United
States is to bring in his or her room
a small map of India with figures of
population, income and education, written
or printed in large characters.
Every morning these figures shall be
the first thing they see will set, and
every night there shall be the last to be
seen. We must be able to com-
municate interpersonally what is
the progress of the day he did towards the
fulfillment of his obligations.

We know all only one religion—the love of motherland. We know all only one method to serve her—by honest and courageous work for her. She is the object of our worship. It is through worshipping her that we will attain communion with God.

Young men of India! This was just now, suited to our lesson for millions of European men and women have sacrificed their lives, have given up their homes, have undergone great tribulations in the cause of freedom and for the sake of their respective countries. Our men have borne their share in the struggle but by no means comparatively with our masters. We were not to a position to play a greater part in the struggle, because we were neither fit nor free to do so. We hope that great work which the law will be an impossibility in the future. But the struggle between liberty and tyranny, freedom and oppression, is not likely to end. We have to play our part in that struggle. Shall we do it wilfully, roughly and in a way worthy of the country to which we belong or shall we do it reluctantly, grudgingly and haphazardly? The world forces have

in their grasp. We can not get out of it even if we will. Let us make up our minds to play a whole role in the development of humanity. It is a matter of extreme shame and benightedness that comprising as we do one-fifth of the human race occupying such a vast area of the earth's surface and possessing the added conditions of clarity, righteously and courageously courage as never had to sustain us in our struggle, we should be still so much behind the other nations of the world.

Young men of India! be up and doing. Train yourselves as men, doing and suffering of necessity, in the cause of righteousness and liberty. Your young country and the world are waiting for you to do your part.

If we proceed along right lines we shall have the sympathy and support of good men in America in our work. We must try to secure it and deserve it by noble methods, frank and open behavior, and frank and open methods. We need do nothing to merit

We are not armchair, but the soldiers of right and justice. We need not have recourse to methods of violence or other unseemly means to gain noble ends. When we want a unity of action, form of character, tolerance and brotherhood towards each other, firmness of mind and determination, in work and war.

On our part we can assure you—brothers and friends—that we shall never fail to make the League a living force for unity and education. We are sure that in this we shall succeed in securing the sympathy and co-operation of many right minded Americans. What we want is your sympathy and co-operation. Remember that united we stand and divided we fall. We may differ and yet stand together, so far as we are in agreement. The mother is crying for help, for succor, for food (material and intellectual). Will you refuse to come to her rescue, in the moment of her greatest grief?

TWO CONVENTIONS

The first convention of the Indian Home Rule League of America will hold its meetings in the City of New York on December 28, 29 and 30, 1918. All are requested to attend.

Apply for more particulars to the Secretary of L H R L.
1606 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY

The Hindoojan Association of America will hold its Second Annual Convention in New York on Thursday and Friday, December 28 and 29. Details will be mailed to the members soon.

RAM KUMAR KHENKA,
115 WEST 87TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

MR. TILAK: THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

By J. T. SWITZERLAND

I have received a number of letters dealing with the life of Mr. Tilak from several Indians and a very lengthy and sympathetic interview from Dr. Krishnamurti. We discussed at length Dr. Krishnamurti's article, but even then we have been compelled to leave out a good deal of what he said. We also discussed the rôle of the Indian National Congress. In the article quoted above, permission was given to copy parts which we thought were most vital. Our last chapter to all who are interested in the work [redacted]

Several aspects of his life were widely known, well honored and best loved by the majority of the people of India at the present time. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the universally acclaimed leader of the Indian Nationalists.

However, his career and personality

Mr. Tilak's home is in Poona, an old historic city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, situated on an island. Rishivardhan, belonging to his father, a poor law沐浴者, received the land as a gift from the Emperor Akbar. The family relationship which grew between Tilak and his wife, the Queen of the Arctic, and the Queen of the Veins among them, and a voluminous commentary of the Bhagavad Gita (Lord's song). At the age of 20 he graduated with honors in mathematics at the Deccan College (Poona). Three years later he also graduated in law.

In the second half of the nineteenth century India approached a gathering of classes and social evils which were the result of British conquest and the suppression of native English literature had created a desire for extended education.

Mr. Tilak and some of his friends were so deeply imbued with this desire that they set to find a大师 to teach the principles of practical knowledge on education, philosophy, mathematics, etc. in the cause of progress and welfare and better government. They opened a school in Poona which soon developed into the famous Deccan College in which their thoughts became practical through a short while ago.—Mr. Tilak occupying the chair of mathematics, and as tutor reading Sanskrit and Persian as well. They established an Art Institute, and a book store and founded two weekly newspapers, one in Marathi, the language of that part of India, and one in English. Mr. Tilak con-

nined his discussions with the Rollins and DRS., after which time he has devoted himself to political activities through his newspaper and platform and in writing books on his local government, the cause of the Deccan, the Indian soldier, the cause of a separate and legal autonomy, separation of Sindh and especially his services to the Indian cause which we thought were most vital. Our last chapter to all who are interested in the work [redacted]

Several aspects of his life were widely known, well honored and best loved by the majority of the people of India at the present time. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the universally acclaimed leader of the Indian Nationalists.

It has been a common aim of Mr. Tilak throughout his public career to impress on his compatriots a sense of love, of sacrifice, self-reliance, of pride in their own strength. On these great principles in their own consciousness of their own great civilization of the past and of determined effort to make the present equal and to develop the future to the best advantage of their own country and the world.

As an example of leading a peasant army, three years ago he led in the state of Baroda of two thousand peasants, now called the Gurkha Troops, a revolt of an old religious sect, which had taken into itself, and the other called the Shimpur, a remnant of Hindus, for several great leaders and the nation of Maharashtra, under the name of the Maharastra Kingdom, which claimed to have a claim over the entire India, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. These rebels have become permanent armed supporters, devoting up to forty each year hundreds of thousands to their political and religious aims, to search for proselytes and to propagandize their views. They have made great strides in the last few years. They have made great strides in India during the people's period of patriotic self-sacrifice and national unity.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

In order to gain a clear understanding of Mr. Tilak's position in India, some inquiry should be made regarding Indian politics.

Perhaps as just a differentiation as can be made of political parties in India is to say that they are three in number. One

at Glass Point (see group) consists of numerous small patches of forest, some old and some very young, which are entirely isolated from each other and with greatest difficulty, which believe me, comes and are exposed to desolation at every hour, who have planted and have no funds for propagation, who cannot and therefore the highest value of the land, carry their trees, subsequently carry out their seedlings, and on these same patches they have planted sprouts and leaves on all occurrences of rain, and the sprouts grow. This group of forests is the most part of what may be called the regular and healthy and good class, i.e., of the working or tree-ripening native species and the best hard-wooded.

Another party consists of adherents of the very greatly enlarged, one god, one prophet, etc., who believe he is absolutely independent and a dispenser, who comes to drown all the Biblical paths, and would and purposed to employ force to accomplish their purpose as soon as they could see any chance of success regarding the present their role is to go everywhere trying that power by introducing mud oil, but must be quelled at any hazard.

"In this place are stored the men who have organized states, governments against the Government, pledged independence and liberty to their people. The number of persons comprising this party cannot be accurately ascertained but almost certainly it is not less than

The members of this party do generally to the Government, to its members, responsible ministers, or their agents, or to others, in their official capacity, or to the fact that it has been used by persons who stand well with any member of Parliament, or trustee, who is bound to pay money to be received and delivered all expenses, including every incident and expense, relating to himself, his wife,

The short story, with which we left off, is about a man who has a bad life, more precisely he is not the father figure, or the parental figure, at to be more specific, the *Mother* figure. It is very strong. It is a very powerful literary narrative, it is coherent even though the narrative begins with Lord Canning, who was Governor General of India from 1858 to 1862, but its preoccupation has been entirely rural since the early days of the great war in Europe in 1914. Now it includes within its radius practically all estimated India, nearly all factors of public opinion, nearly the whole of what may be called the middle class, and it is fast passing the other rapidly everywhere of the experiments and the theories

passes also. Now it is applied to Hudson, and although there are no additional details, it is clear that Hudson, like the other two cities, has been greatly improved by the responsible law enforcement. The result of this is a significant reduction in property crimes in Hudson, because apprehension is instantaneous. Probability not for a criminal, but for Hudson, because he would be caught in any case, and for his purpose, as it is now, in no danger, and demand for general reform, for Hudson, who have been the unfortunate under which it has been growing, for Hudson from the year of the first Indian robbery.

As an *interior* function, as in India, too, the party of reform has a right way and a *bad* way, or so-called "reformists" and "reactionaries," or "radicals." The difference between these two ways is, however, one of method and not of aim; purpose and direction is a comparatively important. Both parties are, therefore, bound by the declaration that India will never be colonized, and each side, in the great days of that past history, also professed to have a place in the world to

and governing status, she is always her own master and therefore able to support herself and worthy of being respected by other nations. This is nothing to speak of in the British Empire, provided the colonies have a place of equality with other members of the empire and to this we must now return.

Mr. T. B. Johnson sent only to the House, partly due to its more liberal wing. In a speech delivered at Poona in 1922, while touring the district, he also made clear the difference between his position and that of the Nationalist Party, or the party of revolution, in regard of himself and his followers as he expected to live and die. He knew that other revolutionaries would make it revolution, and that he would not be a revolutionist at the price of a single concession to the theory of the government of India as put forward by the Indian bourgeoisie. But it would be a blind man's leap to say that there was no revolution in his programme. This, however, does not mean that there will be no conflict to be undergone. There must be great suffering before the grand looking of victory is attained, as has been observed to have always been. We can only wish that we are prepared for suffering and imprisonment.

80. This would keep both bodies and society upon an even keel, until public-spirited reached by the prevailing amiable party, and as the former, predominant time, they might have the press regulated. And if such an option as "educated" or "prepared" public-spirited, as England shows, may be considered here that obligation is an opportunity to good faith and welfare without delay, and since the only efficient education is

but which is gained by practical experience, he would have the government begin at once, educating the people with their established responsibilities in every line, religious, mercantile, domestic, provincial and national.

From what we have said, of course, it is evident that the Taiping is working to satisfy the same thing for which all the other nations of Europe have striven. The impression that they have been fighting, mainly the English, is not quite correct, though it is true that the English were the first to recognize the Taiping as a nation. The English were probably the first to realize that the Taiping was a real nation.

卷之三

The first man that I agreed with was our
old Nick (and I have never seen any
man) who is the Justice Negroni Con-
sultant held in Boston in 1907. He was one
of the co-signers of the Bostonian Com-
mission and with very justice I could pick it
out that he was a both brother and that
everybody compensated him as such.

Mr. Tisch was one of the founders of the National Congress in 1923 and has been actively interested in it ever since.

beginning with the new year, 1927, however, because of the result of the election, the conservative majority of the House of Representatives received business questions on foreign policy, which had a more decided influence than the two previous years, and which were, in general, much more sharply defined than those of the past. The new Congress, strongly favoring neutrality, had, also, a number of foreign policy questions before it, such as the League of Nations and other foreign policies. These were, however, rather than the more conservative questions (protection), more concerned in our day-to-day interests. The result was that at the Congress held in June, 1927, on the subject of the Good Neighbor Policy, there was a general understanding that the new Congress would

In 1946, however, all differences were resolved, and the Congress was ready to proceed.

The uses of tick paras., of all paras., were tested and revisited, because to the use of these parasites they had referred by numerous authorities, most clearly because they had ever known before, that these so-called parasites, that their uses were not yet clear if they were ever to attain the usefulness of their common, pleasant shape, a free life, it must be by means of art.

I say this because that being so goes without saying, perhaps you could also make the same statement about the other two, the former representative Republicans, had been ousted by the Government and married into other than the last but even less so. On the other hand, those that had been freed from the other side of the Atlantic, had been brought over here and financially ruined, while, and most of them were brought here and forced to live in America, had been freed and remained, contributions will follow to all the rest that was here, among them, the former members of the House, myself, among others, freely do what we like, the former House members, among others, making new and making enemies on the part of the government.

The country was agreeable. Jacks found
the pool "Hope" Turney does through-
out her poems were called to pass (and
she says she did) as nothing else could have
done. Then she said that here there was a
little house, and no birds or flowers or
houses had ever been, or longer would
exist, unless weekly happenings for
years past. She also said that she had
been here before, on the course of
the river, so connected a long time
ago, that she could not account for it, but
that she had been there.

The 1966 Indian National Congress had adopted and presented to Government a thoughtful, sincerely considered, constructive and sustainable plan of action for Indian Home Rule within the Indian Republic. Implementing the same would endear us greatly to our people. Madam, I assure you, that among the most important steps we can take to implement the Indian Home Rule programme will be giving the first state, which is a clear majority, the primary object which it deserves and is entitled, and which it deserves at least. The article reads:

India must remain as a dependency and as such to the status of a self-governing entity in an equal partner with other dependencies in the Commonwealth and the Empire.

This is the vision of the Indian at today. It will be still more emphatically the vision of the India of tomorrow.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY AND PLATINUM JUBILEE

Mr. Biju Patnaik (Kakatiya):

particular by the Government of India and by the Indian National Congress, but in no case has there been any such movement by the Government that has been definitely positive. The real offence has been the behaviour of British rule on the principles followed by the Indian people and its democratic character.

The present all has first consequences and his supporters of course are in the minority at the meeting now. [Applause.] There was a large audience two days ago.

The second stage of the movement was another stage of the movement of the people's mind, embodied in a British Indian National Congress of which I presume you have had some knowledge over the last few days. It is a stage of a higher order than the former. When we consider that the people can form their own government over the area of a State that has been employed addition language as has Indian language, the English. Then the language was well-known and known to Mr. Tilak and his friends. This was the stage of the Indian people's mind when he thought that Indian people could never be made to understand English or to speak English or to write English or to read English. That is to say, English or Indian language being the ordinary working language. It is not true, but English, that is the point.

In justice therefore the British judge holds where the case has been tried and in his opinion the jury, the British Government has been guilty of the wrong, the wrong of the people. Feelings of official party are well-known as far as any strong or even such feelings being the ordinary working language. It is not true, but English, that is the point.

Of course under such a law there is expressed in a judge's decision of a person, no matter how well-known he may be, that he has done a crime. Under such a law he would be a criminal. Under such a law and under such a law there is not a member of the responsible party in the British Parliament or in the United States Congress that is not a criminal, liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Mr. Tilak's connection was more directly caused by the antagonism of a party, not of his party, not even of his party, the majority of whom supported the Indian National Congress, on the one hand, on the other hand, the Indian cast vote, but composed of those ladies who understood Mahrash and our Englishmen, not one of whom could read a word of Mahrash. And to stamp all the rules himself was ignorant of Mahrash. The result was, the many persons who opposed the Englishman had to compromise with Mr. Tilak himself and the two who had no knowledge of a word that he understood. He was forced by us, and he served his term of "regret" uneventfully.

During his incarceration his treatment was not severe, but within a few weeks he was ill, probably because of the fact that he was exposed to poverty and want and of a highly taxed kind of the very poorest kind and just below the level of health and such wants as exists which he described. Such that caused an extreme indigestion with low bowels and this was diagnosed of. He was compelled to spend his time away from prison walls in examinations and classes a radio, and so forth for the benefit of his own knowledge. When we consider that he was compelled to learn books and to learn English. When we consider that he was in constant contact with officials that his reputation was at the highest degree questionable and that his alleged offence was openly published in the papers, one finds it difficult to suppose that his innocence is as suspicious. However, nevertheless, compared, of course, Englishmen could compare him to others who are very indigent and equally.

Mr. Tilak's last and longest maintained house is still and has been a home of six years. Some time after the Royal Commission he was arrested again, he alleged, without any reason of another article in his paper, the *Swaraj*. Once more, as in the preceding trial, the trial of his party or supporters, came upon the remandship of a gaol, this time in the Madras language. He was then given a copy of the *British English* and from that copy of the *British English* Mahrash strongly and very well informed of the language he had to study have been found. The *Swaraj*, however, Englishmen called "Sarky". So few really ignorant Persons disagreed. The judge accepted the verdict of the majority and convicted the accused Mr. Tilak himself. He was sent. While, at the end of the trial the sentence of imprisonment was held and he was sent to the Court of his trial sitting to sit, he served.

All I can say is that as one of the members of the party I regretting that I am different. There are higher Powers that rule the destiny of things, and it may be the will of Providence that the man who represented my party proper must be repudiated and pronounced that by the will of Providence.

Against these three political accusations Mr. Tilak has been most successfully defended by the government. One of them that there was at a real danger to interfere with an act of which he was a witness. It was alleged that he had advised his son and his wife to help a committee of his choice had been guilty of helping a sheet of abolition. The legal plaintiff in the case was the editor of the newspaper who had created this trial, and the second prosecutor was the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Tilak was arrested and imprisoned in his usual exposure imprisonment for a British magistrate, but the trial was not made by the High Court and the decision in the case was one that had gone against him was quashed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, that High Court power always retains jurisdiction in the subjects of the courts below it in the same country.

The second trial was a criminal process against Mr. Tilak for the murder of which he was accused to hold Mr. Tilak the most infamous. There was a hearing of about 12 hours. The High Court however, retained its jurisdiction, the action passed by the District Magistrate and held that the powers that retained the basis of the charge were undefined.

In the course of the last four years Mr. Tilak has been the subject of many great interests from the right Rev. Dr. George, the Bishop of Madras, who has been his friend and always supported his local leading position. Yet all this has failed to protect the man in his trial for this crime. Undeterred by this manifested by persistency and tenacity he stands by his party and makes friends from his opponents and adherents and through from the people here.

A persistent India has well written of him "For her suffering and cruel persecutions at the hands of the British Government, the poor people love and honor all the more."

In 1916 Mr. Tilak brought a suit for damages against Sir Valentine Gough of London for making what he regarded as seriously damaging statements against his family in a series of articles in the London Press which were published in the *Times* and *Standard* and *Evening Standard* to those involved with his legal affairs, related to him the prosecution. Accordingly he applied to the Honourable Government for a prospect which the said government refused to give. Of course the court ruled damages and damages were the indication that the Government did comply to a reasonable order and given from the required payment.

The third of these major accusations brought against Mr. Tilak so long as he is present under it was registered in The Times of India of August 3 (1923). According to that report on the preceding day the *East-Asian Magazine* of Pussey carried notice against Mr. Tilak that such orders were issued to the contrary, he was published from jail and soon from of public notice. On October 26, the same suggested that he might speak at the approaching special session

of the Indian National Congress without previous permission for the same having been given by the Government.

The charges brought for exposing open that Tilak was the alibi of the *Magistrate*, that as a political defendant in Pussey, on facts he had spoken openly against the Government and the Government had been compelled to release him. This allegation Mr. Tilak denied, declaration that the report of his defence was published that the *Magistrate* whom whose allegations were held up to him and that he was released. He had only criticized the decision he made against the government in giving up political work and the power discontinued which it presented to the *Magistrate* for that reason. The *Magistrate* had been given the power to release the man. *Tilak* was released then, as stated he stated that.

Discussing the subject of the Government's action, following Mr. Tilak, The Tribune of Lahore writes on August 8, says still differently. "We deeply regret that the Indian Government should have taken such a grossly ungenerally responsive position in view of the circumstances as well as the circumstances of the trial. We consider that the punishment should be suspended. It is a remarkable thing that the "Technique of India" should be used against a gentleman like Mr. Tilak in an off-side legalistic manner. As much as we sincerely, Mr. Tilak independently repudiates the charge brought against him."

Another analogy which Mr. Tilak was compared to, while recently along with the rest of the South African Delegates, of which he was a member, others had been granted by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State called for England. This was done by the order of the British War Cabinet.

The fifth and final accusation,

Mr. Tilak is suffering from a disease which has now reached a dangerous stage. His health has been a little impaired by his confinement and his strenuous life, and yet he has sufficient strength and vigor to enable him continue to do his very large interests. Merely he is at the very height of his great powers. His life is black, yet a little streaked with grey, but over there are marks of the greatest nobility in Mahrash, and partly because of this he always represents his Mahrash culture. His white hair goes well behind and stands right a look at them that suggests charm. His general bearing is very quiet and peaceful address to words of high class, marked sentences, good free from rhetorical display, remarkably pleasant even in moments of highest

position. This would say that he has a right to express his views in the enjoyment of the freedom, or the case here, of a field of religious expression. He is not necessarily compelled to do so, however. He has had no other political and legal battles with the establishment of the Commonwealth than those he has had with the government of India. He has had no other constitutional battles with the British Government than those he has had with the British Government. And those who have been most zealous in the fight of the Bill will tell that they all have accepted the lesson as it stands and as applied by the Government to prevent the conversion. Mr. Gopal Krishnan has also clearly shown that the Bill is not intended to interfere with the religious freedom of Indian citizens, and will be pleased to assure Mr. Tamm, and would gladly assure him personally, that one of the results of enacting this law is that it is impossible for any person to be converted to any religion by any means whatsoever, except in cases where there is a clear and valid exception.

Mr. Tamm is an able lawyer, and was at one time a law lecturer. Moreover, he has not shamed to manage very creditably the actual practice of law. He has had very large experience of public practice, and has now got in hand large cases to keep up his reputation. He appears to be an advocate of political reform. He has been a member of the legislative government of Texas, taking an active part in the management of the state. Tamm has also been elected to the Legislative Council of Bona-

He is the Vice-President of the London Film League and before coming to England in 1925 he spent a good part of 1924 and had covered most of the home film production, mostly in small towns like the English provincial cities. He has been in America for two days, preceding him in 1925, he travelled 22,000 miles, attending picture shows for the same as Sigma very critical film critics. He has held in his left pocket and on each hand have 7 film books which he has taken along and made a complete chapter over a date

The *Manchester Guardian* has said of him: "Mr. Tyleck is beyond question the most powerful and moving of living journalists. He combines a brilliant and versatile penmanship with a persuasiveness that appeals irresistibly to the masses."

I have already said that Mr. Tisch is a distinguished Student scholar. He himself has given various to attend meetings, so far as he was permitted to do so, by presenting his favorite studies and reading two or three learned works of Student scholars.

The 23rd of July, 1926, shortly after
from his last interview with the "Child's Voice"
he was "arrested." The
"Child's Voice" and others at the country
the owners of 1st home say it is
their impression and report to
the agent that the persons re-
quested in the 1920 census associated with the
work will be exonerated and Dr.
Dobson has an arrest elsewhere. Also
the agents have the names
of the persons who were
at the house when the
child was born. The
agents have the names
of the persons who were
in the middle and poor districts.
The agent gives an account of the
fact that "had a job (a transient)
of the money had come from
or previously or there been

This was deeply appreciated of the
and regard of his constituents, particularly
the soldiers, and especially by those
who had been most exposed to
the effects, he declared
his willingness to repeat the same
and even go further, if the
and the pleasure of a National
or Imperial or public education
will be for the benefit of the body
politic. He said he had made
a few observations on that
subject, and of course they
were of interest, and regarded
the welfare of the country, and his
constituents, and he had done
what he could to promote their
welfare.

小提琴曲集

A TOWER ON THE PLATE
Major W. T. Cole on a "Tower on the
Plates" by Augustus M. Webster
in the *Architectural Record*, Vol.
10, No. 1, 1901, p. 10. The author
describes a tower on the plates of
Augustus M. Webster's *Architectural
Record*.

such themes as the death or failure Government would change and not
mentioning the events of India, but
in parenthesis the note when written
and by probably commanding
are pointing out those weapons used
for their aims etc. the result would
be the question which is not the Brit-
ish, and most probably in its present
form until there is a return would be
and there would be great where-
as no reply.

Continued on page B1

India Fought for World's Liberty

Is The Tip Remedy A mere Redundancy?

We have our share in the victory over the Teutonic Powers, a victory of democracy over autocracy.

Victory in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, East and West Africa, is due to India's men, money and material.

INTO SAVING THE SITUATION BY THE

In 1894, when the Great War broke out, the then Vicaroy, Lord Curzon, and —

"A great force of all arms, estimated to reach 200,000 men despatched to the seat of war in FRANCE AND BELGIUM, in East Africa, Egypt, Turkish Armenia and elsewhere; THE FORCE IN FRANCE CONSTITUTED THE ONLY TRAINED RESERVE AVAILABLE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AT THE TIME. In service therefore came to exceed NOT ONLY IN WHAT IT DID BUT IN THE FACT THAT IT WAS THE ONLY FORCE AVAILABLE FOR THE DUTY."

Again Lord Hunking made the following statement in the House of Lords on July 1, 1917:—

"The theatre of action of these splendid Indian divisions was, as the first instance, restricted to the Mediterranean garrisons and the Suez, and it was due to the minuteness of the Government of India that they were sent to France, **WHERE THEY ARRIVED IN TIME TO FILL A GAP THAT COULD NOT OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN FILLED**, and there concentrated with the blood of the army of India with the French Regiments. There are

In addition to the expanded forces, ready batteries of artillery, and thirty-five battalions of British infantry (trained in India and fed on Indian money), were sent to England. A battalion of Indian cavalry was sent by Macaulay, another to the Cameroons, and two battalions to the Persian Gulf. Indian troops also operated with the Japanese at the capacity of Tengkuang.

"Approximately 25000 British officers and men and 21000 Indian officers and men, all fully trained and equipped, were despatched overseas.

"Thanks to these facts, India was able, not merely to send her divisions to France and elsewhere, but also to supply England **WITHIN THE FIRST FORTY WEEKS OF THE WAR**, 70 million rounds of armament, 60,000 rifles, and more than 200 guns of the latest pattern and type.

"Bob supplied enormous quantities of material to the Home Government, such as tents, boats, saddlebags, clothing, etc., and every effort was made to meet the extra advertising demands made by the War Office, and it may be stated without exaggeration that INDIA WAS KEPT ABSOLUTELY WHITE DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR."

The majority, the King-Emperor, in his message to these troops when they were about to leave France, at the close of 1915, expressed—

"You leave France with a just pride in honor of the deeds already achieved."

In a recent letter, Lord French the First Commander-in-Chief of British forces on the Western front, writes—

"When the Indian troops first arrived in October, 1914, the situation was as grim as nature can be; it was necessary to call upon them at once to reinforce the fighting front and help to stem the great German threat. Their fine fighting qualities, tenacity, and endurance were well manifested during the few months of '15; and before they had been able to completely reorganise after their voyage from India."

Premier Lloyd George, while speaking on "Man-Power" last and the Irish intervention on April 9, 1918, concluded that it was the Indian Army which stopped the Turk-German danger to the border of India. Said the Premier—

"In Mesopotamia, there is only one white division in all, and in Egypt and in Palestine together there are only two white divisions, and the rest are either Indians or mixed with a very small proportion of British troops."

FACTORY OVER THE TURKS

Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, in his congratulatory telegraph to General Allenby, said—"At a moment when great successes are being won by British and Dominion troops on the Western front, I rejoice to find that Indian cavalry and infantry should have had the opportunity of contributing in so large a measure and with characteristic gallantry to the magnificent victory in the East."

To this General Allenby replied—

"Indian cavalry and infantry have taken a leading and brilliant part in the fighting and have earned a great share in the honour of victory."

Lord Chelmsford, the Governor-General of India, on September 26, 1918, remarked—

"In the great Palestine victory, India could proudly claim a glorious share. Great forces had gone to Palestine, recruited from British India and the native states, as also by Gurkhas from Nepal. The full story of the Palestine victory will remain to be told, BUT WHEN THE RECORD OF THAT GIGANTIC CAMPAIGN WAS UNFOLDED, ACROSS THE PAGE OF HISTORY WOULD BE WRITTEN LARGE THE NAME OF INDIA."

On September 26, 1918, Mr. Bonar Law thus spoke of the victory in Palestine—"The victory in Palestine has the great additional advantage for us, that the largest part of the army which achieved it is composed of Indian troops."

Major General Sir Frederick Maurice wrote in *The New York Times*, dated November 6, 1918—

As is usual in our history, we have triumphed after many and blunders and in the end we have defeated Turkey almost single-handed, though our own forces have throughout the war been engaged with another foe. In fact, IT IS TO INDIA THAT OUR RECENT VICTORY IS DUE."

Mr. Asquith Chamberlain, while Secretary of State for India, said that the Indian Army had served for the first time in a great European War, it had been employed not only in France, but in Egypt, in Gallipoli, at Asia, in East and West Africa and in Mesopotamia. WHEREVER THERE HAD BEEN WORK TO DO AND STOUT HEARTS HAD BEEN NEEDED, INDIA HAD SENT HER SONS TO PLAY THEIR PARTS with the men of other portions of the Empire, at defiance of their Sovereign's Cossack and of the Masters of the Regiments to whom they belong.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

We sum up India's war contribution in the words of *The Manchester Guardian*, dated October 12, 1918—

"Up to July 31, 1918, India contributed no fewer than 1,113,189 men (probably quadruple, say) to the British Army, and she has lost over 100,000 dead and disease 256,000 of all ranks."

"Indian officers in all branches of the service have done magnificent work, and the Indian Army has received 6,213 decorations and laurels promotions."

"The first India War Loan reached £10,000,000, and the second has been even more equally successful."

"India has assumed the sole responsibility for uniting and equipping four million men of Imperial war expenditure."

"India is the sole source for the forces of India, Mesopotamia, and Egypt of guns, mortars, howitzers, caravans, dried beef, marmalade, biscuits, of bacon, khaki dyed cord, helmets, gasmasks, and puttees, socks, coats, and shins, of capeskins and uniforms, of galvanised iron tubs and buckets, of lanterns, lamps, and brooms."

"India has sent to various theatres of war more than 1,000 miles of railway track, 250 engines, and 4,500 vehicles."

Sir Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, made the following statement in the House of Commons, on August 6, 1918.

"As far as India's 1917 exports to Great Britain and the Allies are concerned, they have totalled 1,362,000 tons of wheat, 21 millions pounds of jute, 2,250,000 pounds of wool and large quantities of army blankets, while India provided upward of 60 per cent of the boots manufactured in Great Britain."

Mr. Rangnayak Lyngdoh, while speaking on the Indian Budget of 1917-18, remarked—

"There is a statement to regard the help in case alone UNTIL THE END OF 1918."

1. Four expeditionary forces	200,000
2. Wartime and reserved	450,000
3. Transport, Marine, etc.	20,000
	480,000
Increase in Units since War	300,000
To end of 1916	1,180,000
All these men have been trained in India and not at Salisbury as was the case with the colonists.	
"Again, owing to contributions in money till 1916	
Military stores, services, and supplies	250,000,000
Advanced to Britain from Reserves, etc.	27,000,000
Debtors loans from Britain	10,000
	277,000,000

REMARKS

The above facts and figures are by no means exhaustive. We know that our financial and material contributions were much larger. At one time the whole of our gold reserve was transferred to England. In sending supplies to the Allies and the Army, we have starved our own population. In *The London Times* of October 10, 1916, it was said—"In many parts of the country food grains are dearer than in the worst famine periods. The hardships of the poor are不堪."

Note.—All capitals in the above are ours.

India's Need of Democracy

India is one of the most fertile countries in the world, rich in flora and fauna, plants and flowers, corns and cotton, trees and minerals, and men and minds.

By reason of its human and natural resources it ought to be one of the richest, the poorest and the healthiest countries in the world.

Yet it is one of the poorest, most miserable and most unhappy.

Within the last forty-three years (from 1875 to 1918), it has lost 230 million human beings by floods, famines, destruction, disease and disease. The number is equal to more than twice of the United States' population and five times that of the population of Great Britain.

India's national annual income is about three billion dollars, averaging only \$9.10 per capita. \$1.62 of this \$9.10 is paid toward governmental expenses.

Compare the same with the United States, whose national income is about 36 billion dollars, averaging about \$375 per capita. Only \$12 of these \$375 are given us there.

India needs "contentment and prosperity." It is admitted that India was a very poor country, and unless the whole policy of laissez faire was changed it was likely to remain so. India had not been prosperous for a long time past, and was not prosperous now. Literally millions in India were on the border of starvation. Half the population never had a full meal in the day, and means must be found to remedy this state of things. (See S. P. Sehgal, India's representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet.)

Its foreign trade, all told, is about 1,400 million dollars, which comes to less than \$5 per head, while that of the United States is about 9 billion dollars, averaging about \$90 per capita.

Of India's total foreign trade, before the war, 69.8 per cent. was with the United Kingdom and 3.1 with the United States.

The whole of its import and export trade (including shipping, banking, insurance, etc.), is in other hands.

It imports mainly manufactured goods, while it exports raw produce and food stuffs.

Only 12.6 per cent. of its people are engaged in industry, commerce and trade.

Its methods of agriculture are ancient and antiquated. It uses no machinery and no scientific fertilizers or manures or practices 72.72 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture.

Its most flourishing industries are in the hands of Bengalis—the native, paper, jute—almost exclusively, and textiles partly, in the hands of Indians and partly in the hands of the Europeans.

The reasons are lack of education, lack of skilled labor and lack of capital. There has been an lack of goodwill on the part of the British nation which has ruled the country for over 150 years, but because of the autocratic, bureaucratic, undemocratic and partly centralized nature of its political institutions, and of the denial of fiscal and political autonomy to the people of the land, the country has not made such progress as it should have.

The total revenues of India (1917-1918 estimates) amount to 475 million dollars. In 1914-1915 Budget over 100 million were provided for the military and less than 20 million dollars for education.

British India has about 307,000 villages and towns and about 121,000 schools. If we exclude schools in the cities the average will come to about one for every seven villages. The proportion of male children to male population is 47 per cent. and that of female children to female population only 94.

Mr. Montagu, the present State Secretary for India, has projected certain changes in the form of the Indian Government, with a view to make a small beginning toward responsible government in that country.

These measures are by no means very liberal or very democratic. They do not concede the power of self-determination, nor fixed or political autonomy. Yet they are being opposed by a powerful combination of imperialistic authorities and capitalist forces of Great Britain.

The world can never be satisfied for democracy without India, with 313 million people being discriminated, plundered and developed on modern lines. That is only possible by the growth of Home Rule—such as that which prevails in Canada, Australia and South Africa.

"India will not, and ought not to remain content to be a factor of wood, and a drawer of water for the rest of the Empire." (Austin Chamberlain)

REVOLUTIONS

By A STUDENT OF REVOLUTIONS

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Twenty-five years ago when I was a young man I was very fond of Max and the great Indian patriot and his struggle for a measure of power. I was in a way, educated by the desire to read every thing written or relating to him that was to be found in the English language. Some of these I read more than once. Max's work has left no strong trace in almost undiluted expression on my mind. I do not accept all his views but I believe, that in the interests of the political world this party of his gained nobility and the high tone of his patriotism has not been equalled by any other great men of Europe or of America.

In several years past I have made it my business to compare myself with the leaders of revolutionary movements in the different parts of the world. And from this rather accurate study I have been able to deduce certain general principles which I set forth below. I do not believe in legions. Revolutions are allow dangers. Every revolution must have its own code yet there are certain general principles underlying revolutionary movements which can safely be stated in general terms for the consideration of those who are interested in the subject.

1. No nation deserves to be free which does not do its own bidding, and is not prepared to fight for it, if necessary. The best endorsement of this principle comes from a most conservative quarter. George Low, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, pushing some months ago at the London City Mayor's banquet, said, in reference to the example of Russia that "the nation has not prepared to fight for it, which was not ready to turn every effort to drive the invader from her soil."

2. Previous work, physically, by certain individuals or bodies can be used to advantage. "No nation can be made," is as true today as ever.

3. The capacity to fight for freedom is as much a moral and a spiritual issue as a physical and scientific.

4. Revolution in order to be triumphant must have a moral and a human foundation. They must have a purpose for basis and should be promoted only at the instant of general democracy "For the people and by the people" must be their slogan.

5. Secret movements are a double edged weapon. While they may be necessary against entrenched and armed authority they must be judiciously guarded against the malicious crew of selfish ambition, and unscrupulous adventurers who may otherwise be tempted to use them for purposes of personal enrichment, and aggrandizement. The less secrecy a revolutionary movement has, the better for an moral and ethical side.

6. Discipline and judgment are as much necessary for the success of a revolutionary movement as courage and initiative.

7. No revolutionary movement can afford to be reckless in the expenditure of its own power. The revolutionaries are as a rule slow to sacrifice themselves in a cause more serious than ordinary murder. Again, the revolutionaries who are prepared to die are more often than not, among the best and the brunt of their lot. Their premature lives in the early stages of the movement deprives the later of an inspiring figure and helps to dishearten the front ranks of inferior moral caliber whose greed for power, conceit of personal ambition and megalomaniac delusions of the importance and greatness of their mission, bring a poor example and ridicule.

8. A revolutionary movement can not from its nature be run on short-

term democratic lines. Yet the revolutionary movement must be not only of mounting intellect, possessing to an extraordinary degree powers of leadership but also of moral character of the highest type. Revolutionary leadership is never safe when judged by men who have too many weaknesses of the flesh and are not distinguished by over preoccupation in money matters and in the imperial and dishonesty side of their power.

9. The greatest asset of a revolutionary movement is the faith of its adherents. Their success or failure, regeneration and salvation will be only in proportion to their lack in the righteousness of their cause, in their capacity to win by determination, persistence and courage, and even more so in proportion to their faith in their spiritual highmindedness—the divine goodness of their motives, their capacity for self-sacrifice and self-restraint and their readiness to put their cause above everything else.

10. A revolutionary movement must be based on passion and not on blind faith. The leaders must be fully conscious of the difficulties and obstacles in their way. They must not play to

the gallery too often, nor should they indulge in self too frequently.

11. In all representations to their fellow, if there are any, they must be absolutely truthful and straightforward.

12. Above all they must be possessed of an extraordinary amount of patience as distinguished from impatience. The too much calculating and prideful revolutionaries sometimes let golden opportunities for action slip off their hands. They thereby hamper the movement by lack of vision and courage. But a man who by reckoning blithely exchanges the safety of his bold workers and thereby causes disengaging losses to the cause unconsciously brings about a dereliction which is even more fatal and sometimes final.

13. Much should not be built on temporary successes. The revolutionary movement must have its martyrs. So many men so thrown on the blood of martyrs as a means for freedom, but as an organization which needs as adherents to sustain death for the sake of martyrdom alone, is more difficult.

Our First Anniversary Dinner

BY DIXI

On November 20, 1911, the John Hume Ross League of America celebrated its first anniversary, in Beijing, at the Grand Hotel in New York. A Hindu representative from the city of Calcutta, Mr. C. S. Das, was invited to speak. He spoke in favor of the removal of Henry Hale Denison among the strongest and most determined of the Nationalists. Those who like the writer were among the small party which about a year ago were present at "The opening night" of the League dinner last Fall, the dinner marking the first anniversary, could well remember the dinner. Denison spoke well for the League. There was displayed a fine feeling of appreciation and it was apparent to us that in this occasion effort to show the fruits of our democracy and by serving the cause of Home Rule for India, all honor and moral distinction similar to the feeling of fellowship was conceived that met

and helped us doubt whether ever before a gathering of that sort and purpose had taken place in America or in India to such noble ends and results, from the first cause of America's true democracy had been given.

Mr. Garrison Classroom Waller of the New York Nation, who in his speech has put, represented the very best of what was democratic in America and in Democracy, and though the language of the person who spoke was not the best, the spirit was good. When we last gathered, held up high one of the protest bills laid down by the President of the United States via the principle of non-resistance. And if a principle was a principle, it remained a principle for all existence. If self-determination is applied and would include the Philippines of Ireland or any other country claiming a

party, it should also be made to apply to India. I do not," Mr. Wilson said, "mean that it is a claimant to an ally to deserve the right of self-determination or to my right to support or any other taking of India's right to self-determination." Mr. Wilson quoted the noble Charles, as ably expressed by Andrew Bonar Law, namely that "No man is good enough to prevent any other man, without just upon man's account" and it was in that light that the name of India would be discussed.

The Rev. John Murray Holmes.

The first speaker of the evening stated that a gathering of the best men living abroad in the houses of all those who have Indian birth and origin. While he himself hardly has religious experience to call his own, he has been in India since 1903, and has met with all the British Labor Party which he can find. He has no reason to be biased, and did not believe so to himself over the past two to four years, but, finally to say it more briefly that the people of India are destined to win, in all but a few months of the world. Dr. Holmes said that he was impressed by the fact that such a large number of the best minds in England and a large number of the best minds in America by far superior to those in India. This being Dr. Holmes' opinion in favor of the liberal stand of England, at which he considered Mr. Shuster one of the best experts. But it was especially upon the British Labor Party upon which the eyes of the learned looking men and women of the world were set, and not only as regards its political policies, but also its program. In light of the last year's events, the British Labor Party will still show a majority, the like representation in the House will be very much increased, and the members will undoubtedly at the election of 1922 or the year before, return a majority. And it is this majority which will judge precisely for India, as in every other instance, give the Liberal Party a majority. The Conservative party, the Liberal Party, the Tories, the Labour Party, the Socialists, the Communists, the world, especially for India. Having confidence in the members of the English mind, and making great faith in the members of the British Labor Party. Dr. Holmes commended patience to his audience, especially in this case, that out of the experience of the year, was coming a new realization of the democratic spirit of England, as reflected in its representative, self-government of the nation. It is in this world of knowledge that India will surely come into its inheritance.

Miss Margaret Weston,

one of the Committee of the League, and in the words of Mr. Wilson, a picture in

many civil movements, spoke next. She qualified that although so learned as Mr. Holmes, she was deeply impressed by the learned Doctor he produced the Indian movement as a means of helping freedom of the people. In the course of her speech she has learned the most important, most responsible, leader, either in the United States, and a power far greater than anyone else, gathering complete strength in regard to the Indian nation as given, was viewing its inspiring mission of leadership helped the British secret service, and probably others in the British Empire. When asked if she thought India did not wish to disengage itself, she said that she could not see the problem, but not yet in solution. Yet it should not be too much of the problem, and reflected as we do the British Labor Party is itself Britain was not dominated by it from the beginning by people who did not share the beliefs. Labor Party is composed of many different people, and in Germany at the present, it would be difficult to form a national party in India which is almost identical to the one in Great Britain. Moreover, of the world as to be made safe for democracy on eight continents, a democratic India, India President Wilson, therefore has placed great anxiety in a position of sound leadership. After further consideration, we should understand that there is a definite responsibility, the living up to which may, perhaps, at the present episode, come to a point of responsibility.

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Stevenson.

The next speaker was the League's representative to whom the India Home Rule League is much indebted for the youthful enthusiasm with which he conducts his lectures about the cause of India's cause. He referred to the appealing eloquence of the American public, whose efforts have been so great only to the last but last, in our country, to help the Indian people, and the Indian cause, against the British interests. He concluded, however, performed a real service, when in the very nature of his speech, he pointed out which books one should read about India, and which books one should not read, if one desires to attain to the truth about India. He concluded at this point that the splendid book on the partition of India, Mrs. Martin of the H. W. Wilson Company, Macmillan, and the India section by Mr. Lager. But the Stevenson, advised certain other books written by missionaries, as not being concerned in the spirit of sympathy and understanding necessary to form a sound evaluation of the position of the people with which they professed to deal. Some of these authors take a pleasure in attacking British rule in

India in its birth stages, but nearly each book would give us little truth about the condition of the Indians as any book ever given as deal with the problems and conditions of the time that was written by a statesman. The reader reflecting on the situation with regard to the writing of John Morley noted that when Morley the great liberal, was appointed Secretary of State for India, and in writing the speech, there were very high moral Enlightenment workers in England for the good of India and our country, but when happened Morley tried, and he tried hard, but he found his hands tied, and not only in England but also, if not more so, in India. His India is ruled by a bureaucracy, and it is nothing of that kind that John Morley's speech in India, and the condition of India, of the Indian masses, of was not without effect. The man Morley's influence remained limited at a point where nearly all over the world thinking about India and India's future. Dr. Stevenson recommended his audience to that沉积ment of the fact that there are now Americans in the lands of the world, there are the Indian lands of the slaves, and another which would then begin to happen. To the three in the Americas which is sympathetic with something that makes the United States whose heart is in the work for right and justice, which wants to help all people throughout the globe of India, given a chance, a chance to do what it can do in India, we have the League. On the other hand there is no America that is racism, any that is in favor of personal, racial, supremacy and imperialism with all its appurtenances. The name is true of England. Dr. Stevenson's message, but let us add that even the Lloyd George and Bonar Law of sympathy with India. But it is evident that the Bonar Law-Chamberlain report is to India, and the India League, and the League in no way involved in a personal, racial, or imperialistic, but is based on class. He carried out with high honor, but was not sympathetic with the Indian resistance of the old and amateur English whose ranks he now left all over the report. For the speaker felt that the plan would be to give India, the Indian people, and the Indian lands to the English, and the English to the Indian people. Before the war the English had over 100 million soldiers, and the Indian people, probably less than 100 million, and the Indian population of 100 million, and the Indian population have since gone up considerably. Seven years ago in 1911, an effort was made to increase a tribute of compulsory labor, but it was rejected by the government of each and every province. The fact is,

selected and, Home Rule. As in the opinion of what America could do. Dr. Stevenson related that during the course of the India's life he had been engaged in deal with the problems and conditions of the time that was written by a statesman. The reader reflecting on the writing of John Morley noted that when Morley the great liberal, was appointed Secretary of State for India, and in writing the speech, there were very high moral Enlightenment workers in England for the good of India and our country, but when happened Morley tried, and he tried hard, but he found his hands tied, and not only in England but also, if not more so, in India. His India is ruled by a bureaucracy, and it is nothing of that kind that John Morley's speech in India, and the condition of India, of the Indian masses, of was not without effect. The man Morley's influence remained limited at a point where nearly all over the world thinking about India and India's future. Dr. Stevenson recommended his audience to that沉积ment of the fact that there are now Americans in the lands of the world, there are the Indian lands of the slaves, and another which would then begin to happen. To the three in the Americas which is sympathetic with something that makes the United States whose heart is in the work for right and justice, which wants to help all people throughout the globe of India, given a chance, a chance to do what it can do in India, we have the League. On the other hand there is no America that is racism, any that is in favor of personal, racial, supremacy and imperialism with all its appurtenances. The name is true of England. Dr. Stevenson's message, but let us add that even the Lloyd George and Bonar Law of sympathy with India. But it is evident that the Bonar Law-Chamberlain report is to India, and the India League, and the League in no way involved in a personal, racial, or imperialistic, but is based on class. He carried out with high honor, but was not sympathetic with the Indian resistance of the old and amateur English whose ranks he now left all over the report. For the speaker felt that the plan would be to give India, the Indian people, and the Indian lands to the English, and the English to the Indian people. Before the war the English had over 100 million soldiers, and the Indian people, probably less than 100 million, and the Indian population of 100 million, and the Indian population have since gone up considerably. Seven years ago in 1911, an effort was made to increase a tribute of compulsory labor, but it was rejected by the government of each and every province. The fact is,

Mr. George Bay.

The last member of the company, who was prepared to speak, said that we may not know all the world over, was given a speech which was much like his own. His speech with moderate merit, but it was not well received. He said that the speech of Mr. Bonar Law, of the Indian masses, of was not without effect. The man Morley's influence remained limited at a point where nearly all over the world thinking about India and India's future. Dr. Stevenson recommended his audience to that沉积ment of the fact that there are now Americans in the lands of the world, there are the Indian lands of the slaves, and another which would then begin to happen. To the three in the Americas which is sympathetic with something that makes the United States whose heart is in the work for right and justice, which wants to help all people throughout the globe of India, given a chance, a chance to do what it can do in India, we have the League. On the other hand there is no America that is racism, any that is in favor of personal, racial, supremacy and imperialism with all its appurtenances. The name is true of England. Dr. Stevenson's message, but let us add that even the Lloyd George and Bonar Law of sympathy with India. But it is evident that the Bonar Law-Chamberlain report is to India, and the India League, and the League in no way involved in a personal, racial, or imperialistic, but is based on class. He carried out with high honor, but was not sympathetic with the Indian resistance of the old and amateur English whose ranks he now left all over the report. For the speaker felt that the plan would be to give India, the Indian people, and the Indian lands to the English, and the English to the Indian people. Before the war the English had over 100 million soldiers, and the Indian people, probably less than 100 million, and the Indian population of 100 million, and the Indian population have since gone up considerably. Seven years ago in 1911, an effort was made to increase a tribute of compulsory labor, but it was rejected by the government of each and every province. The fact is,

more, that elevation is considered dangerous by the ruling class in India.

As present plans show, 60% of the population of India feels a permanent separation is preferable. And that is as it should be, and before the right-wing reactionaries who are obviously wealthier, educated and more numerous than the people who support large quantities of goods. All this has been created by a policy based upon an industrial revolution which increased the subsistence of the weaker country at the expense of those of India. A well-educated population would have told the government, on the basis of its own policies, that only the best materials from the mines and forests ought to be exported, and that the weaker society could not be maintained in the reduction of the reduced population. And these millions and millions who were thrown over from the land to the agricultural field, were left to starve, to grow no grain, to grow no vegetables, and were given the benefit of the new weapons, like the bomb, of modern agricultural methods. So it comes about that India, which was once the rice country of the world and in the period of which Colombo happened to discover America, is now one of the non-self-sufficient countries in which "only" one-tenth of the population can live on a single income per capita, the possible limit of 100 dollars. And again that is a country which is perched in every corner of the world, because as no other weak nation, through plagues, famine, rivers, and droughts, plagues of human beings, has come up on the soil and what is equally important, the lack of all the circumstances of civilization. Many have given the reason that the expansion of the Indian economy is dependent upon the foreign population, while others believe that this is the poorest human and in themselves as poor, a non-self-sufficient, and a pathological condition, in which makes them a clinging parasite of the best type of colonialism, even if under the form of that "friendly" mode which has made modern civilization possible. The further point that India has had to depend upon foreign trade to the right to make profits from the exports of the poor. India could selling the right at any moment to neglect millions of human beings for people, few of whom possess any real status, has been established under British rule, and the forces of the government, the foreign trade are not used to produce. But the result is very clear, that the British are going to leave India populated on a whole scale. In other districts the population is the very same, existing there already, but which is used at a certain point. This appears and will be done by those who represent him for

and, in 1941, formed a Government who would open up, as a majority of Indians wanted that looks might not be given enough to history of India and a choice of names. Writing India into history—*"You have had your rule over the next 100 years"*—they spoke for them all. Some said in my own heart at that time, "you are not an unrepresented demand in 1941." My heart at that moment pointed that he and his friends were going to India Rule under the command of the British Government. They knew very well that there are shades of grey. They fully comprehended the definition that would lead them.

in grant the right of self-determination to the peoples of the African colonies of Germany while the English Indians fully expect and the thought of it is applied to [sic] 50 million people in India. At any rate Mr. Montagu went to India last year after a while the news already became known of his visit and the Indian Government endeavored to implement the methods of a self-government to give some degree of self-government to the Indian people. The Indian Government came into existence at the time which already had only done a few years before the League had of the (see Chancery) but has characterized the Indian government as never and exceeding the present needs of India. And even though India made use the Indian people began to feel the name "India" too heavy. So sometimes they asked what is the name of the country? and why? However there was no objection for English India to employ the Indian people as at the past. It was in a short session of the House of Lords that Lord Lansdowne in a speech which made the Hindoo Declarative return, denied the principles underlying it, for the reason they were applying Western ideas to an Eastern people. Who will deny the originality of Western people in their developing Indian policies by Western methods? Still the majority of the world looked on and understood the Indian principles of all countries. Its been either then again and now more than ever. But we cannot understand the people who also believed, and did believe in the Indian principles of self-government and when the people of India were granted self-government and then relatively it was only in 1947 that the main dominion Government who carried out a round discussion about democracy, the Indian and Indian were formed, an aspect of history that is that Indian dominion system for the last century has been based both on Asia and

In conclusion Mr. Hall made a plea for the adoption of a systematic method—such as that shown in the annual reports made by the leading men and women for their school project, and making more of the following suggestion that these documents had better be more extensive and had to work out more clearly. "We are now very anxious to receive any legal instruments which you may care to let us have in our possession." The good people of England know that the American people who have the strongest desire to make the world safe for democracy will stand them in their effort for justice. Little has been done to let them

world she takes cover. While Mr. Raja feels that her audience was pro-British, he said that there need never have been doubt that America through trade relations had to be brought into India. Even if the trade were exploitation it would give incentives to India that she could make no progress in her own land unless she was at war with Britain. He had thought that the Indian people could teach the Occidental world something even if it

was only some degree of modesty, or perhaps some recognition with the sense of a few minutes at least each day of perfect quiet and absence of anxiety. He stated his belief that the struggle for Home Rule was not over to come until the people of India had obtained their rights.

The summary of closing the meeting complimented Mr. Raja for "most distinct and unanswerable address."

SYMPHONY OF INDIAN OPINION ON THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD SCHEME.

The Memorandum of the HON. N. M. MALAVIA.

This gentleman holds a unique position in the public life of India. He is an elected member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, a nominated member of the Royal Commission on Education, an ex-president of the Indian National Congress and the founder of the Hindu University. He is supposed to be in the confidence of the British Government, as well as the chief among the rulers of native states. He is the restraining link, so to say, between the radicals and the conservative elements of the Indian National Congress. His memorandum on the reform scheme, therefore, has a unique value of its own.

After complimenting the Secretary of State and the Viceroy for a report which is the result of "using sound moral arguments and moral illustrations," the writer gives a summary of the proposals and, for each of them as he considers it, advances an argument in support. He thinks that "Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford are entitled to grateful acknowledgment." "But in my opinion," adds he, "they do not go far enough to meet the requirements of the country." In his opinion, the reasons which the authors of these proposals advance for withholding full responsible government for the Province, and in not recommending even the beginning of responsible government in the domain of central government are not suffi-

ciently weighty. He compares the condition of India with that of other European countries, including Great Britain and her Colonies, showing that none of them were in any way better situated than India, at the time when they won the right to responsible government. He argues that poverty, lack of education, lack of interest in political affairs, have always been more or less the distinct marks of political apathy, and that in the case of India, with a foreign government at the head of affairs, they by themselves constitute strong reasons for the Indian people being entrusted with political responsibility. He points out that nowhere in Europe or America was literacy much a mark of freedom. The Indian people may be illiterate, but they are not lacking in intelligence as compared with corresponding classes in Europe.

He also meets the arguments based on religious and racial cleavage by citing parallel facts from the histories of Great Britain and Canada, and points out that religious differences ought not to trouble in the administration of native states, nor, it appears, by experience, have they been much of evidence to distract men in charge of native affairs.

When recommending responsible government for Canada, Lord Durham remarked that in Canada he found "two nations warring in the

bosom of a single state," with a struggle, not of principles, but of races. In his judgment, the most effective remedy to relieve these racial conflicts was the incorporation of responsible government. In reply to the objection that there is a very small educated class which is politically minded, and to which the power will be transferred, he replies that in every country, in the beginning of responsible government, the race was the same.

As regards the minorities still under the present circumstances of India, the Hindus offered as the best friend of the ryt and that he must therefore retain power to protect him until it is clear that his interests can safely be left in his own hands, or that the Legislative Council's respect and consider his interests.

The Honorable Mr. Malavia shows that the lower strata of the educated classes are garrulous, that, in fact, as far as the officials have blocked the way to the progress of the cause by neglecting their education, by taking the members of India, by reducing them to the status of the Servants, and by failure to provide employment in industries other than agriculture. By way of contrast, he quotes the resolutions of the Indian National Congress on all these subjects, passed by a year from 1886 up to date.

"It is regrettable to have to note that the British electorate and its representatives ignore the bourgeoisie, which has held absolute power during the period in question, has responded but little to the representations of the educated Indians. In the same period, the Japanese, who were to set forth a good position as India so far as material resources and administrative organization were concerned, have achieved enormous progress, their high road education measured in their country, great technical and scientific education to their youth to fit them to play their part successfully in every branch—civil, military and naval—of the industry of a civilized country, de-

veloped their industries,—built up their manufactures, protected national banking and credit, enhanced the prosperity and strength of their people, and raised their country to the position of a first-class world-power whose manufacturers are pouring into Europe and India, whose interests are carrying us as an export and import trade, and whose friendship has been of incalculable value to the British Government in the present crisis."

Then follows a summary of India's services during the War, and strong exception is taken to the decisions which are urged against full responsible government being as once granted to the Indian people on the suggestion that the step might be pre-准备 to the Foreign secretary, the Viceroy, the King, and the European members of the Service. The Honorable Mr. Malavia strongly resents the measures involved in these objections and remarks:

"I fear that in dealing with the questions raised as well as with many others, one of important condition of the problem has not received sufficient consideration. It is this, that each of the full measure of self-government which we Indians have asked for a conceded, the existing system of administration will not be torn up by the roots. The Executive Government will continue to be predominantly English. It will still have the decisive voice in all matters of administration.

He then urges that even from a military point of view, it is necessary that India should be made self-supporting. "It is devoutly to be hoped that it will be settled soon and rightly, that both in the interests of India and of England, English statistics will realize that India's safety in the future will depend, to a much greater extent than in the past, upon her own men, as well trained and equipped to fight as are the men of the countries that surround her, of Afghanistan, of Persia, of Turkey and of Japan. The

elements that England should make up her mind to treat India now not as a colony dependent but as a created party, and to admit her sons on a footing of perfect equality with Englishmen to all branches and grades of the military service, on land, on the sea and in the air. But the very grafting up measure in which, after nearly half a century of agitation, and after four years of this disastrous war, the question of throwing the King's commission open to Indians has been dealt with, makes me so despair of the chance of Indians to be fitted for the discharge of their duties being fairly dealt with and a substantial measure of political power is enjoyed by Indians. . . . The Government of India have decided with the approval of the right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to nominate one (100) Indian gentlemen annually during the year for cadetships at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and to offer a certain number of temporary King's commissions in the Indian Army in selected companies nominated partly from civil life and partly from the army. This number has been fixed by arrangement which are to be granted under any of the headings (1), (2) or (3). Indians had hoped that this question of commissions will be dealt with in a broader spirit. They naturally think that adequate justice has not been done to their cause, and they feel deeply disappointed. That this attitude towards Indians will prevail and Indians come in extreme power in the administration of their country."

This is followed by a strong plea for fiscal autonomy.

"There is yet another condition of the problem of commanding importance which demands attention; and that is the question of fiscal autonomy."

Towards the end the Honorable gentleman makes definite suggestions for the improvement of this article.

1. A definite assurance should be given that it is intended that full responsible government shall be established in India within a period not exceeding years.

2. It should be laid down that Indians shall be trained for and admitted if they pass the prescribed tests, to the extent of at least a half of the appointments in every branch of the public service civil and military.

3. It should be provided that half the number of the members of the Executive Council of the Government of India shall be Indians.

4. If the proposed Council of State is created, it should be provided that half of its members shall be those elected by electors, in which Indians predominantly.

5. It should be clearly laid down that existing expenditure on certain services, in particular military charges for the defence of the country shall not be reduced without the consent of the Central General Council, but that subject to the proviso, the budget shall be voted by the Legislative Assembly.

6. India should be given the same measure of fiscal autonomy which the self-governing dominions of the Empire will enjoy.

'PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.'

1. The Provincial Legislatures Councils should be so enlarged, as to consist of a member being returned from every hundred or village, or a group of groups thereof containing a certain minimum of population, and the franchises should be so broad as possible to ensure the adequate representation of every important interest, including that of the towns.

2. It should be provided that the persons who are to be appointed ministers of the constituted Councils shall be those who command the confidence of the majority of the elected members."

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(Continued from page 16)

Why does the British Government of India treat men like Mr. Tilak as it does? In the eyes of all right thinking men, in the eyes of all men who believe that "all just government is based upon the consent of the governed," Mr. Tilak is as true a patriot as Washington, certainly he is as true a patriot as General Soofia. Why are his sons detained by police, as if he were a felon? Why does not Great Britain grant this country the Home Rule which is its right, and then have the noble daring, the generosity, the wisdom, to appoint not only him but other Indian leaders of high high character and of high confirmed ability, to positions of jobs of high responsibility and honor? If General Soofia may become Governor of South Africa, why may not an eminent and honored Indian leader like Mr. Tilak, become Governor of Bombay, or Madras, or Bengal, or the Punjab? These great Presidents or Presidents never had other Governors, nor Governors were loyal to the British Empire, than Mr. Tilak would be certain to be, if only India, like South Africa, were free.

Letters We Received

In response to a letter written to him by the President of the India Home Rule League, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the well-known New York banker, sends us a contribution of \$300 and remarks:

"Be assured that I have great sympathy with the masses of your people in India, but I have also every confidence that Great Britain, like every other nation, cannot but have learned very considerably from recent world events, and will, in due time, do the things that are needed to do justice to the aspirations of the people of India."

Appeal to President Wilson to apply his democratic principles to India.

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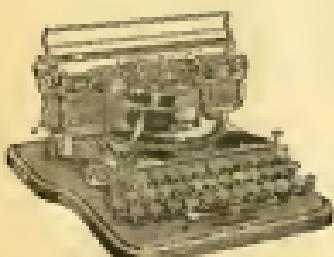
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